



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07K 1/00, 14/00, 17/00, C07H 21/02, 21/04, G01N 33/53	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/37085 (43) International Publication Date: 27 August 1998 (27.08.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/03143 (22) International Filing Date: 19 February 1998 (19.02.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/808,982 19 February 1997 (19.02.97) US (71) Applicant: THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA [US/US]; 22nd floor, 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, CA 94612-3550 (US). (72) Inventors: TESSIER-LAVIGNE, Marc; University of California, San Francisco, Dept. Anatomy S-1479, San Francisco, CA 94143 (US). LEONARDO, E., David; University of California, San Francisco, Dept. Anatomy S-1479, San Francisco, CA 94143 (US). HINCK, Lindsay; University of California, San Francisco, Dept. Anatomy S-1479, San Francisco, CA 94143 (US). MASU, Masayuki; University of California, San Francisco, Dept. Anatomy S-1479, San Francisco, CA 94143 (US). KEINO-MASU, Kazuko; University of California, San Francisco, Dept. Anatomy S-1479, San Francisco, CA 94143 (US). (74) Agent: OSMAN, Richard, Aron; Science & Technology Law Group, 75 Denise Drive, Hillsborough, CA 94010 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: NETRIN RECEPTORS (57) Abstract <p>The invention provides methods and compositions relating to vertebrate UNC-5 proteins which function as receptor proteins for netrins, a family of cell guidance proteins. The proteins may be produced recombinantly from transformed host cells from the disclosed vertebrate UNC-5 encoding nucleic acid or purified from human cells. The invention provides specific hybridization probes and primers capable of specifically hybridizing with the disclosed vertebrate <i>unc-5</i> gene, vertebrate UNC-5-specific binding agents such as specific antibodies, and methods of making and using the subject compositions in diagnosis, therapy and in the biopharmaceutical industry.</p>		

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Netrin Receptors

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5 The research carried out in the subject application was supported in part by grants
from the National Institutes of Health. The government may have rights in any patent issuing
on this application.

INTRODUCTION

Field of the Invention

10 The field of this invention is proteins which regulate vertebrate cell guidance.

Background

 In the developing nervous system, migrating cells and axons are guided to their targets
by cues in the extracellular environment. The netrins are a family of phylogenetically-
conserved guidance cues that can function as diffusible attractants and repellents for different
15 classes of cells and axons¹⁻¹⁰. Recent studies in vertebrates, insects and nematodes have
implicated members of the DCC subfamily of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily as
receptors involved in migrations toward netrin sources^{6, 11-13}. The mechanisms that direct
migrations away from netrin sources (presumed repulsions) are less well understood. In
Caenorhabditis elegans, loss of *unc-5* (which encodes the transmembrane protein UNC-5¹⁴)
20 function causes defects in these migrations^{15, 16}, and ectopic expression of *unc-5* in some
neurons can redirect their axons away from a netrin source¹⁷. However, the relationship
between UNC-5 and the netrins has not been defined. We disclose herein vertebrate
homologues of the *C. elegans* UNC-5, which define a novel subfamily of the Ig superfamily,
and whose mRNAs show prominent expression in various classes of differentiating neurons
25 and we disclose that these vertebrate UNC-5 homologues are vertebrate netrin-binding
proteins.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 The invention provides methods and compositions relating to vertebrate UNC-5
30 proteins, related nucleic acids, and protein domains thereof having vertebrate UNC-5-specific
activity. The proteins may be produced recombinantly from transfected host cells from the

subject vertebrate UNC-5 encoding nucleic acids or purified from vertebrate cells. The invention provides isolated vertebrate *unc-5* hybridization probes and primers capable of specifically hybridizing with the disclosed vertebrate *unc-5* genes, vertebrate UNC-5-specific binding agents such as specific antibodies, and methods of making and using the subject compositions in diagnosis (e.g. genetic hybridization screens for vertebrate *unc-5* transcripts), therapy (e.g. gene therapy to modulate vertebrate *unc-5* gene expression) and in the biopharmaceutical industry (e.g. as immunogens, reagents for modulating cell guidance, reagents for screening chemical libraries for lead pharmacological agents, etc.).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The nucleotide sequences of natural *unc5h-1* cDNAs from rat and human are shown as SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2, respectively; and the conceptual translates are shown as SEQ ID NOS: 5 and 6, respectively. The nucleotide sequences of natural *unc5h-2* cDNAs from rat and human are shown as SEQ ID NOS:3 and 4, respectively; and the conceptual translates are shown as SEQ ID NOS:7 and 8, respectively. The vertebrate UNC-5 proteins of the invention include incomplete translates of SEQ ID NOS:1, 2, 3 and 4 and deletion mutants of SEQ ID NOS:5, 6, 7 and 8, which translates and deletion mutants have vertebrate UNC-5-specific amino acid sequence and assay-discernable vertebrate UNC-5-specific binding specificity or function. Such active vertebrate UNC-5 deletion mutants, vertebrate UNC-5 peptides or protein domains comprise at least about 8, preferably at least about 12, more preferably at least about 24 consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:5, 6, 7 or 8. For examples, vertebrate UNC-5 protein domains identified below are shown to provide protein-binding domains which are identified in and find use, *inter alia*, in solid-phase binding assays as described below.

Vertebrate UNC-5-specific activity or function may be determined by convenient *in vitro*, cell-based, or *in vivo* assays: e.g. *in vitro* binding assays, cell culture assays, in animals (e.g. gene therapy, transgenics, etc.), etc. Binding assays encompass any assay where the molecular interaction of a vertebrate UNC-5 protein with a binding target is evaluated. The binding target may be a natural extracellular binding target such as a netrin protein, or other regulator that directly modulates vertebrate UNC-5 activity or its localization; or non-natural binding target such a specific immune protein such as an antibody, or an vertebrate UNC-5 specific agent such as those identified in screening assays such as described below.

Vertebrate UNC-5-binding specificity may assayed by binding equilibrium constants (usually at least about 10^7 M^{-1} , preferably at least about 10^8 M^{-1} , more preferably at least about 10^9 M^{-1}), by the ability of the subject protein to function as negative mutants in vertebrate UNC-5-expressing cells, to elicit vertebrate UNC-5 specific antibody in a heterologous mammalian host (e.g a rodent or rabbit), etc. In any event, the vertebrate UNC-5 binding specificity of the subject vertebrate UNC-5 proteins necessarily distinguishes *C. elegans* UNC-5.

The claimed vertebrate UNC-5 proteins are isolated or pure: an "isolated" protein is unaccompanied by at least some of the material with which it is associated in its natural state, preferably constituting at least about 0.5%, and more preferably at least about 5% by weight of the total protein in a given sample and a pure protein constitutes at least about 90%, and preferably at least about 99% by weight of the total protein in a given sample. The vertebrate UNC-5 proteins and protein domains may be synthesized, produced by recombinant technology, or purified from mammalian, preferably human cells. A wide variety of molecular and biochemical methods are available for biochemical synthesis, molecular expression and purification of the subject compositions, see e.g. Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (Sambrook, *et al.* Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (Eds. Ausubel, *et al.*, Greene Publ. Assoc., Wiley-Interscience, NY) or that are otherwise known in the art.

The invention provides natural and non-natural vertebrate UNC-5-specific binding agents, methods of identifying and making such agents, and their use in diagnosis, therapy and pharmaceutical development. For example, vertebrate UNC-5-specific agents are useful in a variety of diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Vertebrate UNC-5-specific binding agents include vertebrate UNC-5-specific ligands, such as netrins, and somatically recombined protein receptors like specific antibodies or T-cell antigen receptors (see, e.g. Harlow and Lane (1988) Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory) and other natural binding agents identified with assays such as one-, two- and three-hybrid screens, non-natural binding agents identified in screens of chemical libraries such as described below, etc. For diagnostic uses, the binding agents are frequently labeled, such as with fluorescent, radioactive, chemiluminescent, or other easily detectable molecules, either conjugated directly to the binding agent or conjugated to a probe specific for the binding agent. Agents of particular interest modulate vertebrate UNC-5 function, e.g. vertebrate UNC-5-dependent cell guidance; for example, isolated cells, whole tissues, or individuals

may be treated with a vertebrate UNC-5 binding agent to activate, inhibit, or alter vertebrate UNC-5-dependent cell guidance or function.

The invention provides UNC-5 related nucleic acids, which find a wide variety of applications including use as translatable transcripts, hybridization probes, PCR primers, diagnostic nucleic acids, etc.; use in detecting the presence of *unc-5* genes and gene transcripts and in detecting or amplifying nucleic acids encoding additional *unc-5* homologs and UNC-5 structural analogs. The subject nucleic acids are of synthetic/non-natural sequences and/or are isolated, i.e. unaccompanied by at least some of the material with which it is associated in its natural state, preferably constituting at least about 0.5%, preferably at least about 5% by weight of total nucleic acid present in a given fraction, and usually recombinant, meaning they comprise a non-natural sequence or a natural sequence joined to nucleotide(s) other than that which it is joined to on a natural chromosome. Nucleic acids comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 2, 3 or 4 or fragments thereof, contain such sequence or fragment at a terminus, immediately flanked by a sequence other than that which it is joined to on a natural chromosome, or flanked by a native flanking region fewer than 10 kb, preferably fewer than 2 kb, which is at a terminus or is immediately flanked by a sequence other than that which it is joined to on a natural chromosome. While the nucleic acids are usually RNA or DNA, it is often advantageous to use nucleic acids comprising other bases or nucleotide analogs to provide modified stability, etc.

The amino acid sequences of the disclosed vertebrate UNC-5 proteins are used to back-translate vertebrate UNC-5 protein-encoding nucleic acids optimized for selected expression systems (Holler et al. (1993) Gene 136, 323-328; Martin et al. (1995) Gene 154, 150-166) or used to generate degenerate oligonucleotide primers and probes for use in the isolation of natural vertebrate UNC-5-encoding nucleic acid sequences ("GCG" software, Genetics Computer Group, Inc, Madison WI). vertebrate UNC-5-encoding nucleic acids used in vertebrate UNC-5-expression vectors and incorporated into recombinant host cells, e.g. for expression and screening, transgenic animals, e.g. for functional studies such as the efficacy of candidate drugs for disease associated with vertebrate UNC-5-modulated transcription, etc.

The invention also provides nucleic acid hybridization probes and replication / amplification primers having a vertebrate UNC-5 cDNA specific sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1, 2, 3 or 4 and sufficient to effect specific hybridization thereto (i.e. specifically hybridize with the corresponding SEQ ID NO:1, 2, 3 or 4 in the presence of *C. elegans unc-5*

cDNA). Such primers or probes are at least 12, preferably at least 24, more preferably at least 36 and most preferably at least 96 bases in length. Demonstrating specific hybridization generally requires stringent conditions, for example, hybridizing in a buffer comprising 30% formamide in 5 x SSPE (0.18 M NaCl, 0.01 M NaPO₄, pH7.7, 0.001 M EDTA) buffer at a temperature of 42°C and remaining bound when subject to washing at 42°C with 0.2 x SSPE; preferably hybridizing in a buffer comprising 50% formamide in 5 x SSPE buffer at a temperature of 42°C and remaining bound when subject to washing at 42°C with 0.2 x SSPE buffer at 42°C. vertebrate UNC-5 cDNA homologs can also be distinguished from other protein using alignment algorithms, such as BLASTX (Altschul *et al.* (1990) Basic Local Alignment Search Tool, J Mol Biol 215, 403-410).

Vertebrate *unc-5* hybridization probes find use in identifying wild-type and mutant vertebrate *unc-5* alleles in clinical and laboratory samples. Mutant alleles are used to generate allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probes for high-throughput clinical diagnoses. Therapeutic vertebrate UNC-5 nucleic acids are used to modulate cellular expression or intracellular concentration or availability of active vertebrate UNC-5. For example, vertebrate UNC-5 nucleic acids are also used to modulate cellular expression or intracellular concentration or availability of active vertebrate UNC-5 protein. Vertebrate UNC-5 inhibitory nucleic acids are typically antisense: single-stranded sequences comprising complements of the disclosed natural vertebrate UNC-5 coding sequences. Antisense modulation of the expression of a given vertebrate UNC-5 protein may employ antisense nucleic acids operably linked to gene regulatory sequences. Cells are transfected with a vector comprising a vertebrate UNC-5 sequence with a promoter sequence oriented such that transcription of the gene yields an antisense transcript capable of binding to endogenous vertebrate UNC-5 encoding mRNA. Transcription of the antisense nucleic acid may be constitutive or inducible and the vector may provide for stable extrachromosomal maintenance or integration. Alternatively, single-stranded antisense nucleic acids that bind to genomic DNA or mRNA encoding a given vertebrate UNC-5 protein may be administered to the target cell, in or temporarily isolated from a host, at a concentration that results in a substantial reduction in expression of the targeted protein. An enhancement in vertebrate UNC-5 expression is effected by introducing into the targeted cell type vertebrate UNC-5 nucleic acids which increase the functional expression of the corresponding gene products. Such nucleic acids may be vertebrate UNC-5 expression vectors, vectors which upregulate

the functional expression of an endogenous allele, or replacement vectors for targeted correction of mutant alleles. Techniques for introducing the nucleic acids into viable cells are known in the art and include retroviral-based transfection, viral coat protein-liposome mediated transfection, etc.

5 The invention provides efficient methods of identifying agents, compounds or lead compounds for agents active at the level of a vertebrate UNC-5 modulatable cellular function. Generally, these screening methods involve assaying for compounds which modulate vertebrate UNC-5 interaction with a natural vertebrate UNC-5 binding target. A wide variety of assays for binding agents are provided including labeled *in vitro* protein-protein binding assays, immunoassays, cell based assays, animal based assay, etc. Preferred methods are
10 amenable to automated, cost-effective high throughput screening of chemical libraries for lead compounds. Such libraries encompass candidate agents of numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic compounds; preferably small organic compounds and are obtained from a wide variety of sources including libraries of synthetic or natural compounds. Identified agents find use in the pharmaceutical industries for animal and human trials; for
15 example, the agents may be derivatized and rescreened in *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays to optimize activity and minimize toxicity for pharmaceutical development.

In vitro binding assays employ a mixture of components including vertebrate UNC-5 protein, which may be part of a fusion product with another peptide or polypeptide, e.g. a tag for detection or anchoring, etc. The assay mixtures comprise a natural extracellular vertebrate
20 UNC-5 binding target, such as a netrin. While native binding targets may be used, it is frequently preferred to use portions (e.g. peptides) thereof so long as the portion provides binding affinity and avidity to the subject vertebrate UNC-5 protein conveniently measurable in the assay. The assay mixture also comprises a candidate pharmacological agent and typically, a variety of other reagents such as salts, buffers, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin,
25 detergents, protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, antimicrobial agents, etc. The mixture components can be added in any order that provides for the requisite bindings and incubations may be performed at any temperature which facilitates optimal binding. The mixture is then incubated under conditions whereby, but for the presence of the candidate pharmacological agent, the vertebrate UNC-5 protein specifically binds the cellular binding target, portion or
30 analog with a reference binding affinity. Incubation periods are likewise selected for optimal binding but also minimized to facilitate rapid, high-throughput screening.

After incubation, the agent-biased binding between the vertebrate UNC-5 protein and one or more binding targets is detected. A separation step is often initially used to separate bound from unbound components. Separation may be effected by precipitation (e.g. TCA precipitation, immunoprecipitation, etc.), immobilization (e.g on a solid substrate), etc., followed by washing by, for examples, membrane filtration, gel chromatography (e.g. gel filtration, affinity, etc.). One of the components usually comprises or is coupled to a label. The label may provide for direct detection such as radioactivity, luminescence, optical or electron density, etc. or indirect detection such as an epitope tag, an enzyme, etc. A variety of methods may be used to detect the label depending on the nature of the label and other assay components, e.g. through optical or electron density, radiative emissions, nonradiative energy transfers, etc. or indirectly detected with antibody conjugates, etc. A difference in the binding affinity of the vertebrate UNC-5 protein to the target in the absence of the agent as compared with the binding affinity in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent modulates the binding of the vertebrate UNC-5 protein to the vertebrate UNC-5 binding target. Analogously, in the cell-based transcription assay also described below, a difference in the vertebrate UNC-5 transcriptional induction in the presence and absence of an agent indicates the agent modulates vertebrate UNC-5-induced transcription. A difference, as used herein, is statistically significant and preferably represents at least a 50%, more preferably at least a 90% difference.

The following experimental section and examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXPERIMENTAL

cDNAs encoding two rat homologues of UNC-5, termed UNC5H-1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and UNC5H-2 (SEQ ID NO:2), were isolated from an E18 rat brain cDNA library (see Methods). The predicted proteins (SEQ ID NOS: 3 and 4) show sequence similarity with UNC-5 over their entire lengths, but are more similar to one another (52% identity) than to UNC-5 (28% identity in each case). Like UNC-5¹⁴, both possess two predicted Ig-like domains and two predicted thrombospondin type-1 repeats in their extracellular domains, a predicted membrane spanning region, and a large intracellular domain. The UNC5H proteins also each possess a signal sequence which, curiously, is lacking in UNC-5¹⁴. The predicted topology of the UNC5H proteins in cell membranes was verified using recombinant versions of the proteins expressed

in transfected cells and antibodies directed against the extracellular and intracellular domains (see Methods). The cytoplasmic domains of the two UNC5H proteins do not contain obvious signaling motifs, but do possess a small region of homology to Zona Occludens-1 (ZO-1), a protein that localizes to adherens junctions and is implicated in junction formation^{18, 19}. ZO-1 contains PDZ-domains^{18, 19}, structures implicated in protein clustering²⁰, but the region of homology with UNC-5 homologues corresponds to a unique sequence at the carboxy terminus of ZO-1. The homology between ZO-1 and *C. elegans* UNC-5 is less pronounced (and is not detected by computer BLAST search), but is nonetheless apparent when all four sequences are aligned.

To determine whether the UNC-5 homologues are candidates for receptors involved in neuronal migration or axon guidance, we first examined the sites of expression of *Unc5h-1* and *Unc5h-2* by RNA in situ hybridization in rat embryos. *Unc5h-1* transcripts are detected at early stages of neural tube development in the ventral spinal cord. At embryonic day 11 (E11), when motoneurons are beginning to differentiate in that region²¹, transcripts are present throughout the ventral spinal cord, excluding the midline floor plate region, but are most intense in the ventricular zone and at the lateral edges. At E12, prominent expression is observed in the motor columns, but also extends more dorsally, and is now becoming excluded from the ventricular zone. This more dorsal expression appears transient, as expression by E13 is confined to postmitotic cells in the ventral spinal cord, apparently including the motoneurons. *Unc5h-2* transcripts are not detected at significant levels in the spinal cord until E14, when they are found in the roof plate region. *Unc5h-2* transcripts are, however, detected in developing sensory ganglia that flank the spinal cord, at low levels at E12, and at higher levels by E14. The expression of these two genes is thus observed in regions where differentiating neurons are undergoing axonogenesis, consistent with a possible role in this process.

Expression of these genes is also observed at higher axial levels of the nervous system, as well as in non-neural structures. At E13, *Unc5h-1* is expressed in the basal plate (ventral neural tube) in the hindbrain and midbrain, in the developing hypothalamus and thalamus, and in the pallidum. *Unc5h-2* expression at this stage is detected in the dorsal aspect of the developing optic cup, the nasal pits, apical ridge of the limb bud, urogenital tubercle, and in restricted regions of the midbrain and caudal diencephalon. By E16, *Unc5h-1* mRNA is also detected at high levels in the entorhinal cortex and at lower levels throughout the cortex. *Unc5h-2* is also detected at this stage at low levels in the cortex, and at high levels in hypertrophic

chondrocytes. Expression of the two homologues persists postnatally, with, at postnatal day 10 (P10), continued expression of both at low levels throughout the cortex, expression of both in distinct patterns in the septal area, and high level expression of *Unc5h-1* in the developing hippocampus and entorhinal cortex. In addition, a prominent site of postnatal expression of both genes is in the cerebellum. Both are expressed in the inner granule cell layer, and *Unc5h-2* is in addition expressed in the inner aspect of the external germinal layer, where granule cell precursors differentiate prior to migrating to their final destination in the inner granule cell layer^{22, 23}. Thus, expression of *Unc5h-2* in this region is associated with a prominent cell migration event in the developing cerebellum.

Although the expression patterns of the two UNC5H proteins were suggestive of potential roles in cell or axon migration, to obtain more direct evidence implicating them in mediating responses to netrins we tested whether netrin-1 can bind cells expressing these proteins. Transfected monkey kidney COS-1 cells or human embryonic kidney 293 cells expressing either UNC5H-1 or UNC5H-2 showed significant binding of netrin-1 protein above background, as is also observed for transfected cells expressing the netrin receptors DCC and neogenin, but not for transfected cells expressing TAG-1 or L1, two other members of the Ig superfamily¹³. In these experiments, binding was performed in the presence of soluble heparin, which eliminates non-specific binding of netrin-1 to the cells¹³ but does not evidently prevent binding to the UNC5 homologues. To verify, in the case of UNC5H-2, that exogenously added heparin is not required for the interaction, we generated a soluble protein comprising the extracellular domain of UNC5H-2 fused to the constant region (Fc) of a human immunoglobulin molecule. This UNC5H-2-Fc fusion protein bound transfected 293 cells expressing netrin-1 (some of which remains associated with the surface of these cells^{3, 10}) in the absence of added heparin but did not show binding to non-transfected cells, nor to cells expressing UNC5H-2 itself, DCC, or neogenin. The UNC5H-2-Fc fusion also did not bind transfected cells expressing F-spondin, an adhesive extracellular matrix protein made by floor plate cells²⁴, or Semaphorin III, a chemorepellent for sensory axons at the stages that *Unc5h-2* is expressed in sensory ganglia²⁵. Both of these proteins, like netrin-1, are secreted but partition between cell surfaces and the soluble fraction^{24, 26}. Thus, the interaction between netrin-1 and UNC5H-2 appears specific, and does not require heparin nor reflect a generalized interaction with proteins that associate non-specifically with cell surfaces.

The affinity of UNC-5 homologues for netrin-1 was estimated in equilibrium binding

experiments using netrin(VIov)-Fc, a fusion of the amino terminal two-thirds of netrin-1 to the constant portion of human IgG¹³. This netrin-1 derivative is bioactive but, unlike netrin-1, does not aggregate at high concentrations, and it binds DCC with a Kd comparable to that of full length netrin-1¹³. Specific binding of netrin (VIov)-Fc to each of the three UNC5 homologues showed saturation and the binding curves were fitted to the Hill equation, yielding Kd values of 19 ± 0.8 nM and 3.4 ± 1.0 nM for UNC5H1 and UNC5H2 respectively. These values are comparable to the Kd for the DCC-netrin (VIov)-Fc interaction (~5 nM), and are consistent with the effective dose for the axon outgrowth promoting effects of netrin-1^{2,13}.

Establishing the involvement of these vertebrate UNC5H proteins in cell migration and axon guidance will require perturbing their functions in vivo. In the meantime, however, our results are at least consistent with such an involvement, as these homologues are expressed by some populations of cells that are undergoing migrations or extending axons. For example, *Unc5h1* is expressed by spinal motoneurons, whose axons are repelled in vitro by floor plate cells²⁷, and whose outgrowth in vitro can be suppressed by netrin-1. It is also expressed in the region of trochlear motoneurons, which can be repelled by netrin-1⁴. Both *Unc5h* genes are also expressed in the developing cerebellum, which is a site of extensive cell migration.

Although the in vivo functions of the UNC-5 homologues described here remain to be determined, our evidence that vertebrate UNC5H proteins bind netrin-1 provides direct support for the idea that members of this new subfamily of the Ig superfamily are netrin receptors. This idea was first proposed for *C. elegans* UNC-5, based on the findings that *unc-5* is required cell-autonomously for dorsal migrations that require the function of the netrin UNC-6¹⁴, and that ectopic expression of *unc-5* in neurons that normally project longitudinally or ventrally can steer their axons dorsally¹⁷. Although consistent with the possibility that UNC-5 is an UNC-6 receptor, these results are also consistent with a role for UNC-5 in modifying the function of a distinct UNC-6 receptor. The possibility of a modifier function was made more plausible by evidence that the DCC homologue UNC-40, which is a putative UNC-6 receptor involved in ventral migrations¹¹, is expressed by axons that project dorsally and is required for those projections^{11, 15, 16}, suggesting that UNC-5 might function by switching an attractive netrin receptor (UNC-40) into a repulsive netrin receptor. However, our results suggest that UNC-5 also functions directly as a netrin receptor. A model in which UNC-40 and UNC-5 can form a receptor complex but UNC-5 can also function alone in transducing the UNC-6 netrin signal provides an explanation for the observation that loss of *unc-40* function results in a much less

severe phenotype for dorsal migrations than do either loss of *unc-5* or loss of *unc-6* function^{15, 16}.

Recent studies have demonstrated a remarkable phylogenetic conservation in function of netrin proteins in guiding axons towards a source of netrin at the midline of the nervous systems of nematodes, flies and vertebrates^{1, 7, 8, 9}, as well as a conserved role for members of the DCC subfamily of the Ig superfamily in mediating the axonal responses that underlie those guidance events^{11, 12, 13}. The identification of vertebrate homologues of UNC-5, and the evidence that they are netrin-binding proteins, suggests that the signaling mechanisms through which netrins elicit repulsive responses are also conserved.

Isolation of rat UNC-5 homologues, and in situ hybridization. A search of the human expressed sequence tag (EST) databases revealed a small sequence (Genbank accession number R11880) with distant similarity to the carboxy-terminal portion of UNC-5. The corresponding cDNA fragment, amplified by polymerase chain reaction from an embryonic human brain cDNA library (Stratagene), was used to screen the library, resulting in the isolation of a 3.8 kB cDNA clone comprising all but the first 440 nt of the coding region of the human homologue of UNC5H1. Non-overlapping probes from this cDNA were used to screen an E18 rat brain library (gift of S. Nakanishi), leading to isolation of seven partial and one full length UNC5H1 cDNA and one full length UNC5H2 cDNA. Additional screens of E13 rat dorsal and ventral spinal cord libraries resulted in isolation of a second full length UNC5H2 cDNA as well as a nearly full length UNC5H1 cDNA. Sequencing was performed on a Licor (L4000) automated sequencer as well as by ³³P cycle sequencing. Genbank accession numbers are U87305 and U87306 for rUNC5H1 and rUNC5H2 respectively. RNA *in situ* hybridization was performed as described¹³.

Antibodies, expression constructs and immunohistochemistry. Rabbit polyclonal antisera were raised to a peptide corresponding to a sequence (YLRKNFEQEPLAKE, SEQ ID NO:7, residues 148-161) in the extracellular domain of UNC5H-2 that is almost completely conserved in UNC5H-1 (one amino acid substitution), and to peptides corresponding to unique sequences in the cytoplasmic domains of UNC5H-1 (GEPSPDSWSLRLKKQ, SEQ ID NO:5, residues 580-594) and UNC5H-2 (EARQQDDGDLNSLASA, SEQ ID NO:7, residues 909-924). Antisera were affinity-purified on the respective peptides (Quality Controlled Biochemicals). cDNAs for the various constructs were subcloned into the COS cell expression vector pMT21 and the 293-EBNA cell expression vector pCEP4 (Invitrogen), and transiently transfected into those cells using lipofectamine. The antiserum to the extracellular peptide can detect both UNC5H proteins

expressed in transfected cells without cell permeabilization, whereas the antisera directed against the cytoplasmic domain peptides detected their respective proteins after cell permeabilization. Netrin-1 protein was produced, purified, used and visualized in binding assays as described¹³, except that a monoclonal antibody (9E10)²⁹ directed to a C-terminal myc-epitope tag was used to detect recombinant netrin-1, and heparin was used at 1 µg/ml. A 293-EBNA cell line stably
 5 expressing the UNC5H-2-Fc fusion was derived and maintained as described^{10, 13}. The fusion protein was purified from serum-free medium conditioned for seven days by affinity chromatography on protein A agarose. The 293 cell line expressing netrin-1 was as described¹³. Binding of the UNC5H-2-Fc fusion to this line was visualized using a Cy3-conjugated secondary antibody (Jackson Immunoresearch) directed against human Fc.

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17. Hamelin, M., Zhou, Y., Su, M. W., Scott, I. M. & Culotti, J. G. *Nature* 364, 327-30 (1993).
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EXAMPLES

1. Protocol for high throughput vertebrate UNC-5 - netrin binding assay.
- 10 A. Reagents:
 - Neutralite Avidin: 20 µg/ml in PBS.
 - Blocking buffer: 5% BSA, 0.5% Tween 20 in PBS; 1 hour at room temperature.
 - Assay Buffer: 100 mM KCl, 20 mM HEPES pH 7.6, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1% glycerol, 0.5% NP-40, 50 mM b-mercaptoethanol, 1 mg/ml BSA, cocktail of protease inhibitors.
 - 15 - ³³P vertebrate UNC-5 protein 10x stock: 10⁻⁸ - 10⁻⁶ M "cold" vertebrate UNC-5 supplemented with 200,000-250,000 cpm of labeled vertebrate UNC-51 (Beckman counter). Place in the 4°C microfridge during screening.
 - Protease inhibitor cocktail (1000X): 10 mg Trypsin Inhibitor (BMB # 109894), 10 mg Aprotinin (BMB # 236624), 25 mg Benzamidine (Sigma # B-6506), 25 mg Leupeptin (BMB # 1017128), 10 mg APMSF (BMB # 917575), and 2mM NaVO₃ (Sigma # S-6508) in 10 ml of PBS.
 - 20 - nerin-1: 10⁻⁷ - 10⁻⁵ M biotinylated netrin-1 in PBS.
- B. Preparation of assay plates:
 - Coat with 120 µl of stock N-Avidin per well overnight at 4°C.
 - Wash 2 times with 200 µl PBS.
 - 25 - Block with 150 µl of blocking buffer.
 - Wash 2 times with 200 µl PBS.
- C. Assay:
 - Add 40 µl assay buffer/well.
 - Add 10 µl compound or extract.
 - 30 - Add 10 µl ³³P-UNC-5 (20-25,000 cpm/0.1-10 pmoles/well = 10⁻⁹ - 10⁻⁷ M final conc).
 - Shake at 25°C for 15 minutes.

- Incubate additional 45 minutes at 25°C.
- Add 40 μ M biotinylated netrin-1 (0.1-10 pmoles/40 μ l in assay buffer)
- Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.
- Stop the reaction by washing 4 times with 200 μ M PBS.
- Add 150 μ M scintillation cocktail.
- 5 - Count in Topcount.

D. Controls for all assays (located on each plate):

- a. Non-specific binding
- b. Soluble (non-biotinylated netrin-1) at 80% inhibition.

10 All publications and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the teachings of this invention that certain changes and modifications may be made thereto without
15 departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Netrin Receptors

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 8

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(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk

(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible

(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS

(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US

(B) FILING DATE:

(C) CLASSIFICATION:

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(B) TELEFAX: (415) 343-4342

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 3014 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: double

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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GACCTGCTGC	CCCACTTCCT	GGTAGAGCCT	GAGGACGTGT	ACATTGTCAA	GAACAAGCCG	180
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	TGGGTCCGCC	AGGTCGATCA	CGTAATTGAA	CGCAGCACCG	ACAGCAGCAG	CGGATTGCCA	300
	ACCATGGAGG	TCCGTATCAA	CGTATCGAGG	CAGCAGGTAG	AGAAAGTGTT	TGGGCTGGAG	360
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	TCACTGGAGC	AAGGCATTGT	ACTACCTTGT	CGCCCCCAG	AAGGAATCCC	CCCAGCTGAG	540
5	GTGGAGTGGC	TTCGAAATGA	GGACCTCGTG	GACCCCTCCC	TCGATCCCAA	TGTGTACATC	600
	ACGCGGGAGC	ACAGCCTAGT	CGTGCCTCAG	GCCCGCCTGG	CCGACACGGC	CAACTACACC	660
	TGTGTGGCCA	AGAACATCGT	AGCCCGTCGC	CGAAGCACCT	CTGCAGCGGT	CATTGTTTAT	720
	GTGAACGGTG	GGTGGTCGAC	GTGGACTGAG	TGGTCCGTCT	GCAGCGCCAG	CTGTGGCGCT	780
	GGCTGGCAGA	AACGGAGCCG	GAGCTGCACC	AACCCGGCAC	CTCTCAACGG	GGGCGCCTTC	840
10	TGTGAGGGGC	AGAATGTCCA	GAAAACAGCC	TGCGCCACTC	TGTGCCCAGT	GGATGGGAGC	900
	TGGAGTTCGT	GGAGTAAGTG	GTCAGCCTGT	GGGCTTGACT	GCACCCACTG	GCGGAGCCGC	960
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15	CTCATTACT	GTCGCAAGAA	GGAAGGGCTG	GACTCCGATG	TGGCCGACTC	GTCCATCCTC	1200
	ACCTCGGGCT	TCCAGCCTGT	CAGCATCAAG	CCCAGCAAAG	CAGACAACCC	CCACCTGCTC	1260
	ACCATCCAGC	CAGACCTCAG	CACCACCACT	ACCACCTACC	AGGGCAGTCT	ATGTTGAGG	1320
	CAGGATGGAC	CCAGCCCCAA	GTTCCAGCTC	TCTAATGGTC	ACCTGCTCAG	CCCACTGGGG	1380
	AGTGGCCGCC	ATACGTTGCA	CCACAGCTCA	CCCACCTCTG	AGGCTGAGGA	CTTCGTCTCC	1440
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	GCCGGGGCCT	GCTATGTCTT	CACGGAGCAG	CTGGGCCGCT	TTGCCCTGGT	AGGAGAGGCC	1920
	CTCAGCGTGG	CTGCCACCAA	GCGCCTCAGG	CTCCTTCTGT	TTGCTCCCGT	GGCCTGTACG	1980
	TCCCTTGAGT	ACAACATCCG	AGTGTACTGC	CTACACGACA	CCCACGACGC	TCTCAAGGAG	2040
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	AAGAGCAAGC	TACTTGTCTAG	CTACCAGGAG	ATCCCTTTTT	ACCACATCTG	GAACGGCACC	2220
	CAGCAGTATC	TGCACTGCAC	CTTCACCCCTG	GAGCGCATCA	ACGCCAGCAC	CAGCGACCTG	2280
	GCCTGCAAGG	TGTGGGTGTG	GCAGGTGGAG	GGAGATGGGC	AGAGCTTCAA	CATCAACTTC	2340
35	AACATCACTA	AGGACACAAG	GTTTGC'TGAA	TTGTTGGCTC	TGGAGAGTGA	AGGGGGGGTC	2400
	CCAGCCCTGG	TGGGCCCCAG	TGCCTTCAAG	ATCCCTTCC	TCATTGCGCA	AAAGATCATC	2460
	GCCAGTCTGG	ACCCACCCCTG	CAGCCGGGGC	GCCGACTGGA	GAACCTAGC	CCAGAAACTT	2520
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	AACCTATGGG	AGGCACGGCA	CTTCCCCAAC	GGCAACCTCG	GCCAGCTGGC	AGCAGCTGTG	2640
40	GCCGGACTGG	GCCAACCAGA	TGCTGGCCTC	TTCACGGTGT	CGGAGGCCGA	GTGTTGAGAC	2700
	CAGCCAGGCC	GGTAATGCCT	ACATTCTCAC	CAGCTTTGAC	ACCTGCCAGG	GACAGGCAAA	2760
	ACCAGACAGG	GGCCCTTCCC	CCACACCCGG	GGAGAGCTGC	TTGGACAGGC	CCCTCCTGG	2820
	TGAAGTTGTC	CCTCGATGCT	GGTCCTTCAG	ACCCTGCCCA	AACTCCATCC	CTCCATGGCC	2880
	TGCCCCGCCA	GGTTGGTCTA	GCCACCTGCT	CTCACTCTGC	CCTGGTCCCA	GGGCCAGAGT	2940

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TGTATGCTAC CTCT 3014

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 5 (A) LENGTH: 1787 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GCAACTGTAC CAGTGACCTC TGGTACACAC TGCTTCTGGC CCTGAGGACG TGGCCCTCTA 60
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AGGCTTCCAG CCCGTCAGCA TCTAAGCCCA GCAAAGCAGA CAACCCCAT CTGCTCACCA 240
15 TCCAGCCGGA CCTCAGCACC ACCACCACCA CCTACCAGG CAGTCTCTGT CCCCAGGAGG 300
ATGGGCCCAG CCCCAGTTC CAGCTCACCA ATGGGCACCT GCTCAGCCCC CTGGGTGGCG 360
GCCGCCACAC ACTGCACCAC AGCTCTCCCA CCTCTGAGGC CGAGGAGTTC GTCTCCCGCC 420
TCTCCACCCA GAACTACTTC CGCTCCCTGC CCCGAGGCAC CAGCAACATG ACCTATGGGA 480
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20 CCCCAGATGC CATACCCCGA GGGAAGATCT ATGAGATCTA CCTCACGCTG CACAAGCCGG 600
AAGACGTGAG GTTGCCCTTA GCTGGCTGTC AGACCCTGCT GAGTCCCATC GTTAGCTGTG 660
GACCCCTGG CGTCTGTCTC ACCCGGCCAG TCATCCTGGC TATGGACCAC TGTGGGGAGC 720
CCAGCCCTGA CAGCTGGAGC CTGGCCCTCA AAAAGCAGTC GTGCGAGGGA GCTGGGAGGA 780
TGTCTGCACC TGGGCGAGGA GGCGCCCTCC CACCTCTACT ACTGCCAGCT GGAGGCCAGT 840
25 GCCTGTACG TCTTACCGA GCAGCTGGGC CGCTTTGCC TGGTGGGAGA GGCCCTCAGC 900
GTGGCTGCCG CCAAGCGCCT CAAGCTGCTT CTGTTTGCGC CGGTGGCCTG CACCTCCCTC 960
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2831 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

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	CCGAGCTTAG CAGGCATTGA CTCTGGTGCC CAGGGACTCC CAGACTCCTT CCCATCAGCA	120
	CCC GCGGAGC AGCTGCCTCA CTTCCTGCTG GAACCAGAGG ATGCCTACAT CGTAAAGAAC	180
	AAGCCAGTGG AATTGCACTG CCGAGCCTTC CCTGCCACAC AGATCTACTT CAAGTGTAAT	240
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	CTCGAGGACT ACTGGTGTC GTGCGTGCC TGGAGCTCTT CGGAACCAC CAAGAGTCGC	420
	CGAGCCTACA TCCGCATTGC CTACTTGCGC AAGAACTTTG ACCAGGAGCC TCTGGCGAAG	480
	GAGGTACCCT TGGATCATGA GGTCTTCTG CAGTGCCGCC CACCAGAGGG AGTGCTGTG	540
	GCTGAGGTGG AATGGCTCAA GAATGAAGAT GTCATCGATC CCGCTCAGGA CACTAACTTC	600
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	GTCTATGTGA ACGGAGGTG GTCCAGCTGG GCAGAATGGT CACCCTGCTC TAACCGCTGC	780
	GGCCGAGGTT GGCAGAAACG TACTAGGACC TGCACCAACC CAGCCCCACT CAATGGAGGT	840
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20	GGAGCGTGGA CTGAGTGGAG CAAGTGGTCC GCCTGCAGCA CAGAGTGTGC GCACTGGCGC	960
	AGCCGCGAGT GCATGGCACC GCCGCCCCAG AACGGAGGCC GTGACTGCAG CGGGACGCTA	1020
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	CCCGTCAACT TCAAGACTGC AAGGCCAGC AACCACAGC TCCTGCACCC ATCCGCCCT	1320
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	GTCAGCCTGT TGGTACCAA TGGAGCCATT CCCCAGGGCA AGTTCTATGA CTTGTATCTA	1740
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35	CCCTCGGTGA CCTGCGGGCC CACGGGCCTC CTCCTGTGCC GCCCTGTTGT CCTCACTGTG	1860
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	TGCCAGCTAG AGGCTAAATC CTGCCACATC CTGTTGGACC AGCTGGGTAC CTACGTGTTT	2040
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	GCACTGAAGG AGGTCTAGA GCTGGAGAGG ACTCTGGGTG GCTACTTGGT GGAGGAGCCC	2220
	AAGACTTTGC TCTTAAGGA CAGTTACCAC AACCTACGCT CTCCTCCAT GACATCCCCC	2280
	ATGCCCACTG GAGGAGCAAA CTACTGGCCA AGTACCAGGA GATTCCCTTC TACCATGTGT	2340
	GGAACGGCAG CCAGAAAGCC CTGCACTGCA CTTTCACCTT GGAGAGACAT AGCCTAGCCT	2400

CCACTGAGTT CACCTGTAAG GTCTGCGTGC GGCAGGTAGA AGGGGAAGGC CAGATTTTCC 2460
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 5 CAGGCGTGAT CTTAGACCTC TGGGAAGCTC GGCAGCAGGA TGATGGGGAC CTCAACAGCC 2760
 TGGCCAGTGC CTTGGAGGAG ATGGGCAAGA GTGAGATGCT GGTAGCCATG ACCACTGATG 2820
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

10 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 305 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

TGGATGAGGA GACCCTGAAC ACACCCTGCT ACTGCAGCTG GAGCCCAGGG CCTGTACATC 60
 CTGCTGGACC AGCTGGGCAC CTACGTTTTT ACGGGCGAGT CCTATTCCCG CTCAGCAGTC 120
 AAGCGGCTCC AGCTGGCCGT TTCGCCCCCG CCCTCTGCAC CTCCCTGGAG TACAGCCTCC 180
 20 GGGTCTACTG CCTGGAGGAC ACGCCTGTAG CACTGAAGGA GGTGCTGGAG CTGGAGCGGA 240
 CTCTGGGCGG ATACTTGGTG GAGGAGCCGA AACCGCTAAT GTTCAAGGAC AGTTACCACA 300
 ACCTT 305

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 898 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Met Ala Val Arg Pro Gly Leu Trp Pro Val Leu Leu Gly Ile Val Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Trp Leu Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Gln Gln Ser Ala Thr Val Ala
 35 20 25 30
 Asn Pro Val Pro Gly Ala Asn Pro Asp Leu Leu Pro His Phe Leu Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Glu Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Lys Asn Lys Pro Val Leu Leu Val
 50 55 60
 40 Cys Lys Ala Val Pro Ala Thr Gln Ile Phe Phe Lys Cys Asn Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Trp Val Arg Gln Val Asp His Val Ile Glu Arg Ser Thr Asp Ser Ser
 85 90 95
 Ser Gly Leu Pro Thr Met Glu Val Arg Ile Asn Val Ser Arg Gln Gln

20

	450		455		460	
	Thr Leu His His Ser Ser Pro Thr Ser Glu Ala Glu Asp Phe Val Ser					
	465		470		475	480
	Arg Leu Ser Thr Gln Asn Tyr Phe Arg Ser Leu Pro Arg Gly Thr Ser					
		485		490		495
5	Asn Met Ala Tyr Gly Thr Phe Asn Phe Leu Gly Gly Arg Leu Met Ile					
		500		505		510
	Pro Asn Thr Gly Ile Ser Leu Leu Ile Pro Pro Asp Ala Ile Pro Arg					
		515		520		525
10	Gly Lys Ile Tyr Glu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Leu His Lys Pro Glu Asp Val					
		530		535		540
	Arg Leu Pro Leu Ala Gly Cys Gln Thr Leu Leu Ser Pro Val Val Ser					
	545		550		555	560
	Cys Gly Pro Pro Gly Val Leu Leu Thr Arg Pro Val Ile Leu Ala Met					
		565		570		575
15	Asp His Cys Gly Glu Pro Ser Pro Asp Ser Trp Ser Leu Arg Leu Lys					
		580		585		590
	Lys Gln Ser Cys Glu Gly Ser Trp Glu Asp Val Leu His Leu Gly Glu					
		595		600		605
20	Glu Ser Pro Ser His Leu Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Leu Glu Ala Gly Ala Cys					
		610		615		620
	Tyr Val Phe Thr Glu Gln Leu Gly Arg Phe Ala Leu Val Gly Glu Ala					
	625		630		635	640
	Leu Ser Val Ala Ala Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Phe Ala Pro					
		645		650		655
25	Val Ala Cys Thr Ser Leu Glu Tyr Asn Ile Arg Val Tyr Cys Leu His					
		660		665		670
	Asp Thr His Asp Ala Leu Lys Glu Val Val Gln Leu Glu Lys Gln Leu					
		675		680		685
30	Gly Gly Gln Leu Ile Gln Glu Pro Arg Val Leu His Phe Lys Asp Ser					
		690		695		700
	Tyr His Asn Leu Arg Leu Ser Ile His Asp Val Pro Ser Ser Leu Trp					
	705		710		715	720
	Lys Ser Lys Leu Leu Val Ser Tyr Gln Glu Ile Pro Phe Tyr His Ile					
		725		730		735
35	Trp Asn Gly Thr Gln Gln Tyr Leu His Cys Thr Phe Thr Leu Glu Arg					
		740		745		750
	Ile Asn Ala Ser Thr Ser Asp Leu Ala Cys Lys Val Trp Val Trp Gln					
		755		760		765
40	Val Glu Gly Asp Gly Gln Ser Phe Asn Ile Asn Phe Asn Ile Thr Lys					
		770		775		780
	Asp Thr Arg Phe Ala Glu Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Ser Glu Gly Gly Val					
	785		790		795	800
	Pro Ala Leu Val Gly Pro Ser Ala Phe Lys Ile Pro Phe Leu Ile Arg					
		805		810		815

Gln Lys Ile Ile Ala Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro Cys Ser Arg Gly Ala Asp
 820 825 830
 Trp Arg Thr Leu Ala Gln Lys Leu His Leu Asp Ser His Leu Ser Phe
 835 840 845
 Phe Ala Ser Lys Pro Ser Pro Thr Ala Met Ile Leu Asn Leu Trp Glu
 5 850 855 860
 Ala Arg His Phe Pro Asn Gly Asn Leu Gly Gln Leu Ala Ala Val
 865 870 875 880
 Ala Gly Leu Gly Gln Pro Asp Ala Gly Leu Phe Thr Val Ser Glu Ala
 885 890 895
 10 Glu Cys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 15 (A) LENGTH: 557 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
 (D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

20 Asn Cys Thr Ser Asp Leu Xaa Val His Thr Ala Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Val Ala Leu Tyr Val Gly Leu Ile Ala Val Ala Val Cys Leu Val Leu
 20 25 30
 25 Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ile Leu Val Tyr Cys Arg Lys Lys Glu Gly Leu
 35 40 45
 Asp Ser Asp Val Ala Asp Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr Ser Gly Phe Gln Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Ser Ile Lys Pro Ser Lys Ala Asp Asn Pro His Leu Leu Thr Ile
 65 70 75 80
 30 Gln Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Tyr Gln Gly Ser Leu Cys
 85 90 95
 Pro Arg Gln Asp Gly Pro Ser Pro Lys Phe Gln Leu Thr Asn Gly His
 100 105 110
 35 Leu Leu Ser Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly Arg His Thr Leu His His Ser Ser
 115 120 125
 Pro Thr Ser Glu Ala Glu Glu Phe Val Ser Arg Leu Ser Thr Gln Asn
 130 135 140
 Tyr Phe Arg Ser Leu Pro Arg Gly Thr Ser Asn Met Thr Tyr Gly Thr
 145 150 155 160
 40 Phe Asn Phe Leu Gly Gly Arg Leu Met Ile Pro Asn Thr Gly Ile Ser
 165 170 175
 Leu Leu Ile Pro Pro Asp Ala Ile Pro Arg Gly Lys Ile Tyr Glu Ile
 180 185 190
 Tyr Leu Thr Leu His Lys Pro Glu Asp Val Arg Leu Pro Leu Ala Gly

	195		200		205	
	Cys Gln Thr Leu Leu Ser Pro Ile Val Ser Cys Gly Pro Pro Gly Val					
	210		215		220	
	Leu Leu Thr Arg Pro Val Ile Leu Ala Met Asp His Cys Gly Glu Pro					
	225		230		235	240
5	Ser Pro Asp Ser Trp Ser Leu Ala Leu Lys Lys Gln Ser Cys Glu Gly					
		245		250		255
	Ser Trp Glu Asp Val Leu His Leu Gly Glu Glu Ala Pro Ser His Leu					
		260		265		270
10	Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Leu Glu Ala Ser Ala Cys Tyr Val Phe Thr Glu Gln					
		275		280		285
	Leu Gly Arg Phe Ala Leu Val Gly Glu Ala Leu Ser Val Ala Ala Ala					
		290		295		300
	Lys Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Leu Phe Ala Pro Val Ala Cys Thr Ser Leu					
	305		310		315	320
15	Glu Tyr Asn Ile Arg Val Tyr Cys Leu His Asp Thr His Asp Ala Leu					
		325		330		335
	Lys Glu Val Val Gln Leu Glu Lys Gln Leu Gly Gly Gln Leu Ile Gln					
		340		345		350
20	Glu Pro Arg Val Leu His Leu Xaa Asp Ser Tyr His Asn Leu Xaa Leu					
		355		360		365
	Ser Xaa His Asp Val Pro Ser Ser Leu Trp Lys Ser Lys Leu Leu Val					
		370		375		380
	Ser Tyr Gln Glu Ile Pro Phe Tyr His Ile Trp Asn Gly Thr Gln Arg					
	385		390		395	400
25	Tyr Leu His Cys Thr Phe Thr Leu Glu Arg Val Ser Pro Ser Thr Ser					
		405		410		415
	Asp Leu Ala Cys Lys Leu Trp Val Trp Gln Val Glu Gly Asp Gly Gln					
		420		425		430
30	Ser Phe Ser Ile Asn Phe Asn Ile Thr Lys Asp Thr Arg Phe Ala Glu					
		435		440		445
	Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Ser Glu Ala Gly Val Pro Ala Leu Val Gly Pro					
		450		455		460
	Ser Ala Phe Lys Ile Pro Phe Leu Ile Arg Gln Lys Ile Ile Ser Ser					
	465		470		475	480
35	Leu Asp Pro Pro Cys Arg Arg Gly Ala Asp Trp Arg Thr Leu Ala Gln					
		485		490		495
	Lys Leu His Leu Asp Ser His Leu Ser Phe Phe Ala Ser Lys Pro Ser					
		500		505		510
40	Pro Thr Ala Met Ile Leu Asn Leu Trp Glu Ala Arg His Phe Pro Asn					
		515		520		525
	Gly Asn Leu Ser Gln Leu Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Gly Thr Xaa Pro Ala					
		530		535		540
	Gly Arg Trp Leu Leu Ser Gln Cys Ser Glu Ala Glu Cys					
	545		550		555	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 943 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant

(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

5 Met Arg Ala Arg Ser Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Leu Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Asp Pro Thr Pro Ser Leu Ala Gly Ile Asp Ser Gly Ala Gln Gly
 20 25 30
 Leu Pro Asp Ser Phe Pro Ser Ala Pro Ala Glu Gln Leu Pro His Phe
 35 40 45
 15 Leu Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Ala Tyr Ile Val Lys Asn Lys Pro Val Glu
 50 55 60
 Leu His Cys Arg Ala Phe Pro Ala Thr Gln Ile Tyr Phe Lys Cys Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Glu Trp Val Ser Gln Lys Gly His Val Thr Gln Glu Ser Leu Asp
 85 90 95
 20 Glu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Ile Arg Glu Val Gln Ile Glu Val Ser Arg
 100 105 110
 Gln Gln Val Glu Glu Leu Phe Gly Leu Glu Asp Tyr Trp Cys Gln Cys
 115 120 125
 25 Val Ala Trp Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Thr Lys Ser Arg Arg Ala Tyr Ile
 130 135 140
 Arg Ile Ala Tyr Leu Arg Lys Asn Phe Asp Gln Glu Pro Leu Ala Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Val Pro Leu Asp His Glu Val Leu Leu Gln Cys Arg Pro Pro Glu
 165 170 175
 30 Gly Val Pro Val Ala Glu Val Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Glu Asp Val Ile
 180 185 190
 Asp Pro Ala Gln Asp Thr Asn Phe Leu Leu Thr Ile Asp His Asn Leu
 195 200 205
 35 Ile Ile Arg Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asp Thr Ala Asn Tyr Thr Cys Val
 210 215 220
 Ala Lys Asn Ile Val Ala Lys Arg Arg Ser Thr Thr Ala Thr Val Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Val Tyr Val Asn Gly Gly Trp Ser Ser Trp Ala Glu Trp Ser Pro Cys
 245 250 255
 40 Ser Asn Arg Cys Gly Arg Gly Trp Gln Lys Arg Thr Arg Thr Cys Thr
 260 265 270
 Asn Pro Ala Pro Leu Asn Gly Gly Ala Phe Cys Glu Gly Gln Ala Cys
 275 280 285

Gln Lys Thr Ala Cys Thr Thr Val Cys Pro Val Asp Gly Ala Trp Thr
 290 295 300
 Glu Trp Ser Lys Trp Ser Ala Cys Ser Thr Glu Cys Ala His Trp Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Arg Glu Cys Met Ala Pro Pro Pro Gln Asn Gly Gly Arg Asp Cys
 5 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Thr Leu Leu Asp Ser Lys Asn Cys Thr Asp Gly Leu Cys Val
 340 345 350
 Leu Asn Gln Arg Thr Leu Asn Asp Pro Lys Ser Arg Pro Leu Glu Pro
 355 360 365
 10 Ser Gly Asp Val Ala Leu Tyr Ala Gly Leu Val Val Ala Val Phe Val
 370 375 380
 Val Leu Ala Val Leu Met Ala Val Gly Val Ile Val Tyr Arg Arg Asn
 385 390 395 400
 Cys Arg Asp Phe Asp Thr Asp Ile Thr Asp Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Thr
 15 405 410 415
 Gly Gly Phe His Pro Val Asn Phe Lys Thr Ala Arg Pro Ser Asn Pro
 420 425 430
 Gln Leu Leu His Pro Ser Ala Pro Pro Asp Leu Thr Ala Ser Ala Gly
 435 440 445
 20 Ile Tyr Arg Gly Pro Val Tyr Ala Leu Gln Asp Ser Ala Asp Lys Ile
 450 455 460
 Pro Met Thr Asn Ser Pro Leu Leu Asp Pro Leu Pro Ser Leu Lys Ile
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Val Tyr Asp Ser Ser Thr Ile Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Asp
 25 485 490 495
 Gly Ala Asp Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Pro Pro Gly Thr Tyr Pro Gly Asp
 500 505 510
 Phe Ser Arg Asp Thr His Phe Leu His Leu Arg Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly
 515 520 525
 30 Ser Gln His Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Arg Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Ser
 530 535 540
 Gly Thr Phe Gly Cys Leu Gly Gly Arg Leu Thr Ile Pro Gly Thr Gly
 545 550 555 560
 Val Ser Leu Leu Val Pro Asn Gly Ala Ile Pro Gln Gly Lys Phe Tyr
 35 565 570 575
 Asp Leu Tyr Leu Arg Ile Asn Lys Thr Glu Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Ser
 580 585 590
 Glu Gly Ser Gln Thr Val Leu Ser Pro Ser Val Thr Cys Gly Pro Thr
 595 600 605
 40 Gly Leu Leu Leu Cys Arg Pro Val Val Leu Thr Val Pro His Cys Ala
 610 615 620
 Glu Val Ile Ala Gly Asp Trp Ile Phe Gln Leu Lys Thr Gln Ala His
 625 630 635 640
 Gln Gly His Trp Glu Glu Val Val Thr Leu Asp Glu Glu Thr Leu Asn

						645											655
	Thr	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Cys	His	Ile	Leu	Leu	
					660				665					670			
	Asp	Gln	Leu	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	
				675				680					685				
5	Ala	Val	Lys	Arg	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Cys	Thr	
				690				695				700					
	Ser	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Pro	Ala	
	705					710					715					720	
10	Ala	Leu	Lys	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Leu	
					725					730					735		
	Val	Glu	Glu	Pro	Lys	Thr	Leu	Leu	Phe	Lys	Asp	Ser	Tyr	His	Asn	Leu	
				740					745					750			
	Arg	Leu	Ser	Leu	His	Asp	Ile	Pro	His	Ala	His	Trp	Arg	Ser	Lys	Leu	
				755				760					765				
15	Leu	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Ile	Pro	Phe	Tyr	His	Val	Trp	Asn	Gly	Ser	
		770					775					780					
	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	His	Cys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	His	Ser	Leu	Ala	
	785					790					795					800	
20	Ser	Thr	Glu	Phe	Thr	Cys	Lys	Val	Cys	Val	Arg	Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Glu	
					805					810					815		
	Gly	Gln	Ile	Phe	Gln	Leu	His	Thr	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Gly	
				820					825					830			
	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Cys	Ser	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gln	
				835				840					845				
25	Leu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Lys	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ile	Arg	Gln	Lys	Ile	
		850					855					860					
	Cys	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ala	Pro	Asn	Ser	Arg	Gly	Asn	Asp	Trp	Arg	Leu	
	865					870					875					880	
30	Leu	Ala	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ser	Met	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Thr	
					885					890					895		
	Lys	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gly	Val	Ile	Leu	Asp	Leu	Trp	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gln	
				900					905					910			
	Gln	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu	Glu	Met	
				915					920				925				
35	Gly	Lys	Ser	Glu	Met	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gly	Asp	Cys		
		930					935					940					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEO ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

40

- (A) LENGTH: 102 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
(D) TOPOLOGY: not relevant

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

	Asp	Glu	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Thr	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Xaa	Gln	Leu	Glu	Pro	Arg
	1				5					10					15	
	Ala	Cys	Xaa	Ile	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly
				20					25					30		
5	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ala	Val	Lys	Arg	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Val	Phe
			35					40						45		
	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Cys	Thr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Tyr	Cys
		50					55					60				
	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val	Ala	Leu	Lys	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Arg
10	65					70					75				80	
	Thr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Pro	Lys	Pro	Leu	Met	Phe	Lys
				85						90					95	
	Asp	Ser	Tyr	His	Asn	Leu										
15							100									

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated vertebrate UNC-5 protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 5, 6, 7 or, 8, or a fragment thereof having vertebrate UNC-5-specific activity.

2. An isolated protein according to claim 1, wherein said protein specifically binds a natural netrin protein.

3. A recombinant nucleic acid encoding a protein according to claim 1.

4. A cell comprising a nucleic acid according to claim 3.

5. A method of making an isolated vertebrate UNC-5 protein, comprising steps: introducing a nucleic acid according to claim 3 into a host cell or cellular extract, incubating said host cell or extract under conditions whereby said nucleic acid is expressed as a transcript and said transcript is expressed as a translation product comprising said protein, and isolating said translation product.

6. An isolated vertebrate UNC-5 protein made by the method of claim 5.

7. An isolated vertebrate *unc-5* nucleic acid comprising SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, or 4, or a fragment thereof having at least 24 consecutive bases of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, or 4 and sufficient to specifically hybridize with a nucleic acid having the sequence of the corresponding SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the presence of natural *C. elegans unc-5* cDNA.

8. A method of screening for an agent which modulates the binding of a vertebrate UNC-5 protein to a binding target, said method comprising the steps of:

incubating a mixture comprising:

an isolated protein according to claim 1,

a binding target of said protein, and

a candidate agent;

under conditions whereby, but for the presence of said agent, said protein specifically binds said binding target at a reference affinity;

detecting the binding affinity of said protein to said binding target to determine an agent-biased affinity,

wherein a difference between the agent-biased affinity and the reference affinity indicates that said agent modulates the binding of said protein to said binding target.

- 5 9. A method according to claim 8, wherein said binding target is a natural netrin protein.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/03143

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C07K 1/00, 14/00, 17/00; C07H 21/02, 21/04; G01N 33/53

US CL : 530/350; 536/23.1; 435/7.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 530/350; 536/23.1; 435/7.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DIALOG: DATABASES WPI, MEDLINE, USPATFUL. AUTHOR AND WORD. SEARCH TERMS INCLUDE UNC-5 AND VERTEBRATE.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Database Medline on Dialog, US National Library fo Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. 08202090 95037661, CULOTTI JG. 'Axon Guidance mechanisms in Caenorhabditis elegans,' Current opinion in Genetics and Development, abstract, August 1994, Vol. 4, No. 4, pages 587-595, see entire document.	1-9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

06 APRIL 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

09 JUN 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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